The Why and Wherefore.

Thursday, : : : : : May 14, 1874.

A friend, whose opinions we respect, thus pro pounds, in a private letter: "Why is it that, while denouncing the salary grab, a year ago, you did not consure the President for approving it; had now that he has veltoed the finance kill, you not only denounce him for that, but also for not vetoing the salary

We answer with pleasure. When Grant was first momenated, (improvised a Republican candidate, as it were,) the party were sick of the very name of veto, from their experience with Andy Johnson. Denunciation of the vete power was one of their hobbies. Grant solemaly pledged himself not to interpose his veto against the will of the people, as expressed through Congress, on matters of policy. Again, upon his re-inauguration, a year ago, he voluntarily and emphatically reiterated the pledge, when nobody had asked it. This promise was relative to questions of policy, not acts which he might regard as violations of the Constitution. The salary grab was passed. It was simply a matter of policy, and we regarded his approval of it as a carrying out of his established rule. We have no serious objection to the President receiving \$50,000 a year, considering what is required of him, if he does not show a disposition to impose upon others while reaping advantages to bimself. There fore, we held that the responsibility lay with Congress. But the currency bill was passed another question simply of policy-and in violation of his former pledge and actions, and even in violation of his recent emphatic declaration upon this very question, he vetoed the bill. Contrary to his original design, and at the dictation of others, he interposed his veto against the wishes of the people, as expressed through their Representatives. Having done this, it destroys the validity of his excuse for approving the salary grab, and leaves it simply an act, in the one instance, placing an additional \$25,000 in his own pocket; and in the other, of depriving the major part of the country of a measure of much seeded

We trust the reason is satisfactory to our friend. It is to us.

A HARDSHIP.—One of the hardships they tell us of, that would have grown out of the inflation bill, would have been that creditors, instead of would be paid in depreciated paper. That would be bad, indeed! If creditors had it specified in in a manner that will be felt. the obligation that they were to receive gold, they would receive it, notwithstanding the passage of the bill. If they were to receive it in lawful money of the United States, the currency, whatever it might be worth, would be lawful money. The holders of bonds have purchased them mostly with greenbacks, at a discount, and that at a time of inflation. It would be truly hard to compel them to take what they gave! Those creditors who are so badly worried about inflation, are generally money-lenders, and when they receive money due them, usually invest it again at once. Therefore, if they received inflated currency, they would invest it again at inflation prices; and so there would not be much bardship there. Suppose this money shark had loaned his money, at a time of inflation, on a long mortgage; that every year sine, contraction had been going on, until, when the mortgage was due, currency was almost at par-Would it he a hardship for the debtor to pay money worth as much as gold, for what he had received inflated currency! Oh, no; that would be a different thing! It is only the moneyed man who must be protected. The man who has to borrow and pay the interest must grin and bear it. There can be no bad faith or injustice

A CONUNDRUM.-"Did not the Republican party pledge the nation to make provision at the professed repudiationists. When the masses are earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin !" This is the be just to others, and will not listen to a propomoney-bag side of the currency question. Of course, it did; and no person proposes to the contrary. "At the earliest practicable period."-A practicable time is not when the business of the country is suffering from want of currency. The pledge was not to redeem it at the earliest period, regardless of depression and ruip. A man may pledge his word to dispense with his woolen underelothing at the earliest practicable period in the Spring, and in pursuance of this pledge, may have already removed the greater portion of it. But if a snow-storm should come the middle of May, we hardly think the terms of his pledge would prohibit him from taking on his underclothing again, rather than shiver around for a time, and finally go under from the effects of cold and disease engendered in his efforts to keep his pledge and "preserve his honor."

LF Although Melius, of the Ottawa Journal has shown a disposition to "go for" us, every op-portunity, we feel like defending him in one thing. He is accused by divers papers of going into the new "Independent" movement for the sake of the County printing. We take no stock in that movement, but the charge does not look reasonable. The Journal has the County printing now. Its tax list was one of the largest in the State. If, in the present condition of parties, he has this printing, what would be the sense of trying to make a change for the sake of getting the printing? We believe Melius is off of the nest, in his "Independent" shute; but that little story doesn't pan out, fellers.

During the discussion of the Cententennial appropriation bill in Congress, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that the Government was pledged to pay \$29,100,000 into the sinking fund before the first of July next, not one dollar of which had yet been paid, and not a dollar of it would be paid. So it seems that the nation has broken its faith and been disbonored, notwithstanding the veto of the carrency bill. We thought that veto was to have the effect of averting all danger of broken faith.

The Oskaloosa Independent has put a new head on itself, and Mr. Roberts has admitted his son as a partner in the publication of the paper. The original novelet, written by the senior editor. is commenced. It is a Kansas story, and will be historical in plot. Roberts used to turn out some pretty good stories, back in Ohio, when we were young fellows, more than twenty years ago; and it is fair to presume that he has lost none of his Jalent by age and experience.

We don't know but that we owe the Lawrence Journal an apology, for our allusion to its overcharges on County printing. It appears that the committee of investigation referred to, consistsel of two superanguated blisters, yelept Sid. Clarke gad John Speer, both of fragrant memory. We wanted to give the Journal a cut in return for one it gave us; but we didn't want to be so mean about it as that comes to!

Congress has virtually killed the \$3,000,000 appropriation is aid of the Centennial celebration of American Independence, at Philadelphia. That is something in which every American has a pride, Congress might have given the amount. and saved it. by entting down the steals for the benefit of public pets.

4 couple of Kauges papers are scolding be cause the Antional Grange claims the right to supply the Subordinate Granges with blanks We suspect that the deep interest which a good many persons toke in the Grange besidess, is s stored in the Item of printing blanks,

How It Came! - Individuals and Nations are subject to the same rule. If a man has no confidence in himself or his goods, others will not many exclusive privileges, even to straining the gold, and the face of their bonds in gold, when chanic and the business man to receive greenthe producer, and the laborer. It looks very unlion was on hand, the existence of the nation for her own paper, she would have found men they grant individuals. But she created the bondholders a privileged class, at now become Dietators to the Gove all questions involving the finances.

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT."-The Oskaloosa Indenewdent quotes a unmber of high authorities in favor of the veto of the currency bill, to wit, namely: J. V. Farwell, a merchant prince of Chicago; Smith, President of an Insurance Company; J. Lester Taylor, a Cincinnati cotton speculator, who would like to see the South reduced to the necessity of sacrificing their cotton; New York capitalists; a despatch from London, representing the feeling of one class of foreign bondholders; a German despatch, representing another class of foreign bondholders; and the Washington Republican, which aspires to be the personal organ of President Grant. Just so. That's exactly what the friends of the currency bill have been saying. The capitalists, speculators, bondholders, and stock gamblers, can pass their reso. Intions, and be heard through the press; but the receiving money at par, as they are entitled to, people, who are on the other side, are not making so much noise. They will speak next Fall,

> By the way, how comes it that the editor of the Independent, with his limited acquaintance in York City. St. Louis, knows so much of the financial standing and circumstances of all the business men in that city, that he can assert so positively that only those who are shaky and financially unsound condemn the veto, while those who are sound and prosperous approve it! It requires a know this; but we guess the editor of the Independent knows it, or he would not speak so confidently and positively. Perhaps he has a mercantile agency of his own. REPUDIATION AGITATION .- "Brick" Pomeroy,

of Pomeroy's Democrat, New York, has always been in favor of repudiation of the United States Bonds. Wrong as he is in this, he nevertheless has a peculiar style of appeal to the people that cennot fail to have great influence upon the masses. The veto of the currency bill by the bondholders, (President Grant acting as their proxy,) opens up a fresh opportunity for him to Preach his favorite theory, and he improves it.— They may talk about "inflation," as they are pleased to call it, tending toward repudiation; but the veto of that bill, and the circumstances under which it was done, will do more to reconcile the people to the idea of repudiation, than all the inflation bills, aided by the appeals of satisfied that they are justly dealt by, they will ling conundrum constantly asked by the sition to repudiate any portion of the public debt. But when, as it can be truly said in this case, a measure of relief to the people, after passing both Houses of Congress, is defeated by the interposition of one man, and the reason for that interposition is, that the bondholders may not be displeased or incommoded-that they may draw their interest semi-annually, in gold, and pay no taxes-and, to cap all, when this is accompaninied with a recommendation to increase he taxes-this is the sort of thing that stirs up the bitterness in men's sonls, and prepares them to calmly contemplate repudiation as a relief from an unjust burden.

IF Sid. Clarke informs the Lawrence Tribune

crose from their virtuous couch behind a haystack, "what saloon yer goin' to hang out at ter-

"D-d if I know," replied Jack, rubbing a pair of eyes that looked like two boiled lobsters .-"Smelker kicked me out of his house last week, Yawkup won't trust me any more, and Potts locked his door in my face yesterday. I'll tell you: if I could find fifty cents in the road, d-d if I wouldn't buy a jug of whisky, and start a soloen of my own in some fence corner!"

Here is something we commend to the attention of whom it may concern. Such a jury is just what is wanted when our case is "strained over." Get as many as possible who cannot understand the case or the evidence, and the balance who will keep too drunk to find their way home, and it will be a sure pop on a verdict of

The Montreal Hersid lately contained the report of a curious trial of the Wilness newspaper for libel. That paper had an article giving the particulars of aspree engaged in by a party of young men, at the end of which one of them committed suicide. After the trial was ended it was found that six of the jurymen were Freuchmen and six Englishmen. The Freuchmen could not speak English and had not understood a word of the evidence. Ohe half of the jury could not converse with the other half. But they all agreed to a verdict of guily. The trial ended at night, and four of the jurymen asked leave to stay in the court house, as they could not find their way home.

SABETHA ADVANCE.—This is the name of Lar zelere & Wright's new paper, the first number of which appeared last week. It is a seven-column paper, Republican in politics, lively, and devotes much space to local matters. We hope the people of that vicinity may not let the wireedge wear off, but appreciate the paper sufficiently to keep it going.

The papers, in casting about for candidates for a State ticket in the coming election, have various suggestions as to Attorney-General, but none of them seem to think of Archie Willians, the present incumbent. He is the best officer that ever occupied the place, and if he is a candidate for re-election, should have the preference overy other man.

They have a Conneilman up in Lincoln Nebraska, named P. Quick, who is causing them much trouble-now fussing with other city authorities, and then patting a head on some fellow for imposing upon his bad little boy-but always keeping up a ruction. If there is any one unisance of which the people of Liucoln are tired, it is P. Quick in the Council chamber.

Let The wedding of Miss Nellio Grant has been fixed for May it. She will sail for England two days later, with Mrs. and Miss Rechardson, the wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury. By

Conlin't she take Ulysses along, to receive the congratulations of the British Bondholders for whose benefit he interposed his veto? Besides, he would enjoy the rare pleasure of attending the Derby horse-races.

It was Judge Poland, of Vermont, instead of Speaker Blaine, who called the colored representative from South Carolina (Mr. Rainey) to the chair, Mr. Poland being in the chair previously while the house was in committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Conldn't she take Ulysees along, to receive the

THE ALDINE.-The May ALDINE is as fresh and beautiful as the month it represents; filled to the brim with choice flowers of art and litera have confidence in them. He will be imposed ture. The engravings, which in this superb upon, and his goods depreciated. Many people wonder why it is that bondholders were given so of perfection, are beautiful beyond anything heretofore seen in an illustrated magazine. Constitution to do it—why they have guaran-teed to them their interest semi-annually, in picture, "The Dying Hound," which is one of his best efforts, a strong work, showing that it is about the same time a law was passed by the same Congress, compelling the laborer, the meof scenes in Florida, one of the most beautiful backs as a legal tender, and to receive them at and picturesque States in the Union. The first par, under penalty of losing their claims; and | picture of the series is a deliciously cool view of why those bonds were forever exempted from all the famous Silver Spring, which boils up from National, State or Municipal taxes, while the the earth; the second picture is a handsome fullburden of the taxes falls upon the business man, page illustration of the mouth of the St. John's River, showing the ruins of the old light-house, just, and very hard. It came about simply be- a grove of palm trees, etc.; the third piccause the United States had no confidence in ture is a wild and dreamy view of a Florida herself and her currency. A formidable rebel- hummock, one of those strange emerald islands in the midst of a desert of sands. Two other was threatened, and an immense amount of mon- handsome and interesting pictures are "A Reey was wanted to save the country. The Gov- triever," after Deiker, and "The Bashful Lover," ernment became frightened, and evirced a wil- by J. M. Burfield. "Up Springs the Lark," linguess to accede to any terms if the moneyed | the title of a charming little view, exceedingly men would only shell out. The moneyed men appropriate for spring time. John Hows has a saw this, and pressed their point until they got full-page picture, striking for its boldness, called the terms they desired. The United States lack- the "Hemlocks of Otsego," showing a group of ed self-confidence and faith in her own bonds, those great trees upon the shores of that famous and money-changers took her at her own esti- lake. "The New Capitol at Hartford, Conn," is mate. Had she put on a bold front, and stood up a finely executed drawing of the large and ornate building now in process of erection at Hartford, anxions to take it all on at least as good terms as at the cost of several millions of dollars. The last illustration in this number is an excellent have portrait of Max Strakosch, the impressario, so well known in connection with Italian opera in this country. The literary contents of the May Aldias are of greater variety and excellence than usual. Annie Herbert opens the number with a long and musical poem called "My Round Tower in the West;" Kate Putnam Osgood fells the story of "A Little Fool;" Henry Morford has a tonehing poem, "The Sightless Eye;" Jacob L. Mayer gives a very interesting account of "A Visit to Erekmann-Chatrian;" A. H. Cady tells in a new form "The Old, Old Story;" Mrs. L. M. Theodore Cook, President of a National Bank; Blinn sings of "The Beautiful By and By;" and S. F. Hopkins, of London, has a long and wonderfully entertaining account of "An English Spring." Frederic R. Marvin has a poem called "My Earthly Love;" and Fenno Donglas tells the dramatic story of "Duskie." The editorial articles in this number are "The Dying Hound:" "Flights through Florida;" "The Retriever;" "The Bashful Lover;" "The Hemlocks of Otsego;" "The New Capitol at Hartford, Conn;" "Literature;" "The Water-Color Exhibition;" "Wagner's Lohengrin;" "Max Strakosch," and the "Drama." Subscription price, \$5, including chromos "The East" and "The West." James

David Wilder, a Boston capitalist and Commonwealth, in which he says that it is not money that the West needs, but that it wants to purchase more of the goods and manufactures of pretty acurate knowledge of men's affairs to the East! This is really consoling, and is a recompense for any disappointment the West has experienced. Now we know the man of whom this little anecdote was related. It was David Wilder, of Boston:

Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New

"Pa," said a little boy, excited to the highest pitch of curiosity and desire, as the caracan, acaded by the elephant, was parading through the streets, "may I go to the circus to-day !" "No, no, my son; you must not go. But if you will stay at home, and be a right good boy, I'll take you, next Sunday, to see your grand-

mother's grave!" As USUAL.-Here is the same old story of temperance fanatics beating themselves by starting political party of their own. A religious or temperance party never did carry and important election; and the only effect they will ever have, will be to unite their opponents, and take strength from the only party that is disposed to sympathize with their objects:

synthetize with their objects.

Indianapolis, May 6.—The election of yesterday resulted in a thorough triumsh for the Democrats, through the aid of the Liquor Desters' Association. The Council stands 16 Democrats to 19 Republicany, the Democrats hards elected their candidates in nine of the thirteen wards at the sativity and Into was one in most of the warvis to the activity and influence of the Liquor Dealers' Association, which would have been abortive in at least three of the wards, had it not been for the aid faraished it in turn by the profused temperance folks, by voting for a third candidate, or not voting at all. The temperance issue was the main ques-tion in most of the cities.

CP An Eastern anti-inflation paper says that the trouble is not too little currency, but an unequal distribution of it; that the East has far | ral vigor and even luxuriance of growth have nore than her share, and if it were more equally distributed, there would be plenty everywhere. That is exactly what's the matter. The East has hogged it all in, and proposes not only to keep it, but to prevent the West and South from getting any from any other source. How does that Eastern paper propose to effect the equal

Dutchman, Carl Schurz. This leads to the hope that be may receive his walking-papers from a body in which he is of no more use than a frog in a well. He is true to no party, and utterly impracticable. He would be almost without influence, were it not for the singular delusion (which he attempts to keep up,) that he carries the German element of America in his breecher

IF We have been asked the reason why se many papers, from the mammoth city dalies to obscure country weeklies, when speaking of themselves, use small capitals, thus: THE SCREECHER, THE WIPER, OF THE BIGMANME. We think it is in imitation of the Bible, it putting the name of the LORD in that style of letter. Editors who follow it, consider themselves equal to God Almighty.

The Northern Indianan, of Warsaw, the nost popular County paper in Indiana, does this me thing by the Chief:

The Kansas Chief-published at Trey. Kansas, by Sol. Miller, is ably and vigorously edited, and apicy enough to suit almost everybody, but in its elections for its first and fourth pages, we have never seen a paper that excelled it.

EFFECT OF THE VETO.—The effect of the veto York markets is thus described by

he Bulletia of that city:
The effect so far as it was discernible, was any-The effect so far as it was discernible, was anything but uniform. In some brands prices were firm; in others lower. Among the dry goods people there was an improved feeling, in so far an element of uncertainty was removed, but prices were without noteworthy variation. Breadstuffs were depressed and lower except oats, and the market closed weak and dull, generally; flour is 10c off to sell; corn le lower; wheat I to 3c, while oats are firmer at vesterally; some while oats are firmer at yesterday's prices. Pre visions were weak, low, lower and unsettled, lard dropping je, and rallying 1-16c at the close; while pork was weak at 10 to 20c decline. The foregoing paragraph will show that the lepression of prices was chiefly in grain and provisions—the products of Western agricultural regions.

A NEW CURRENCY BILL.—The majority of the A New Currency Bill.—The majority of the Senate Finance Committee on Tuesday decided apon a new carrency bill, which they will report to the Senate. All efforts to reconcile the two elements in the committee failed, and the minority, who favor expansion, will oppose the bill in the Senate. Its three features are:

1. Free banking; 2. Redemption of United States notes in five per cent. gold bearing bonds;
3. The retirement of fifty per cent. of greenbacks upon the issue of national bank currency.

Senators Logan, Motton, Ferry and others, who have acted with them, will stand together on the floor in carnest support of an addition to the volume of the currency without the restrictions proposed by the above proposition.

ions proposed by the above propositio

THE ABOLITION BEUNION.

A Splendid Programme for the History Among the distinguished gentlemen who have been invited to address the reunited abolitionists in this city on June 9, are the following:

Phillips on "John Brown;" George William Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, on a special subject, probably "The Abolitionists;" William Lloyd Garrison, special topic; Rev. J. A. Thom, on the "West India Emancipation;" Elihu Burritt, New Britain, select topic; Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States, select topic; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, select topic; Oliver Johnson, Bristol, England, select topic; Elder Edward Matthews on "Father Dickson;" John Bright, M. P., Loudon, England, select topic; James Clarke Street, England, select topic; Mrs. Harriet Beech-Matthews on "Father Dickson;" John Bright, M. P., London, England, select topic; James Clarke Street, England, select topic; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, sketch: Lydia Maria Childs, sketch; Grace Greenwood, aketch; Mrs. Traey Catler, sketch; Handle Cushman, Bristol, Ergland, special sketch; Hon. E. B. Washburn, Hon. J. C. Fogg, F. E. McCraken, Addison Coffin, Hon. John F. Patten, Gen. H. E. Payne, Hon. C. M. Hawley, John Brown, Jr., Owen Brown, Theodore D. Weld, Gen. O. O. Howard, J. W. Wilson, and Judge E. S. Williams, of Chicago, who will prepare a eulogy on James H. Collins.

The committee on biography reported the following subjects for biographical sketches, to be

The committee on biography reported the fol-lowing subjects for biographical sketches, to be read at the rennion:

Illinois men—E. P. Lovejoy, "the martyr," by
Dr. E. Beecher; Maj. C. W. Hunter, first candidate of the liberty party for governor, by Rev
D. B. Hurlbut; John H. Henderson, first liberty read at the rennion: D. B. Hurbut; John H. Renderson, are footly candidate for congress, Moses Hanter and Dr. Nelson; teachers in the free institute, Benjamin Landy; anti-slavery pioneer, J. H. Collins; Owen Lovejoy, Jesse Fell, and Ichabod Codding. Wisconsin men—Chas. Durkee and S. D. Hast-

Ohio men-Samuel R. Lewis, S. P. Chase, and oshua R. Giddings.

Remarks will also be made concerning the following prominent senators who came under the condemnation of the whig party: Henry Wilson, vice president of the United States; Charles Sum-ner, John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase, and many

others.

A letter was read from Gov. Beveridge, in which he expressed a desire to be present on the 9th of Jane, unless "official duties yet unseen prevent." He also expressed a wish that the remnion of the men who opposed slavery would be have affeir The foregoing reports were accepted, subject to evision and additions. Messrs. Hammond, Derhappy affair.

revision and additions. Alessis, Hammond, Derrickson, and Hough were appointed a committee to procure a reduction of railroad fares, and make ents for accommedation trains, at the

arrangements for accommodation trains, at time of the reunion.

The meeting then adjourned.—Chicago Post.

A FIXED FACT.

The Deaver City Bond the Grand Boute

For several years the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad has been a mere branch reaching to the prairie towns in Kansas and Nebraska. The destiny of the road, which was plain from The destiny of the road, which was plain from the beginning, has at last been revealed and be-come a fixed fact. The road now is and ever will be the great connecting link between the Golden Gate and the Metropoiis. In other words, the New York Central, Great Western of Canada, Michigan Central, Chicago & Alton, Hannibal & St. Joseph, St. Joseph & Denver, Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads have formed a and Central Pacific Kauroads have formed a combination for the transportation of freight and passengers via St. Joseph, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the advantages to this city and its trade are too well known, and we can assure those directly interested that it is fully appreci-

The Denver road from St. Joseph rises Phoenix like from a seeming passivity, and at once laun-ches into the field as the most important rail-road connection of the Missouri valley for the city of St. Joseph, and it is ours to congratulate

all the people upon this auspicious event.

Last night the following distinguished rail the following distinguished rainfold officials arrived in this city in two cars—the directors' car of the Chicago & Alton and the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads; J. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton; John B. Drake, director of the C. & A. and H. & St. B. Drake, director of the C. & A. and H. & St. J.; J. J. Mitchell, director C. & A.; Judge C. Beckwith, attorney of the C. & A.; J. C. McMulin, general superintendent of the C. & A.; J. C. McMulin, general superintendent of the C. & A.; James Smith, general freight agent of the St. Louis and Jacksonville; B. F. Carve, vice-president, A. W. Lamb, president, Gen. Singleton, director, L. W. Towne, general superintendent, J. F. Goddard, general freight agent, L. D. Tuthill, general manager of the St. Joe & D. C.; E. P. Vining, general freight agent of the Union Pacific. They were quartered acthe Pacific House last night.

They leave this morning at 8:30 via a special

They leave this morning at 8:30 via a special train over the Denver road for Kearney, where they meet the officers of the Union Pacific road to perfect the details of the arrangements agreed upon by the presidents of the companies interested.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Present Look of the Wheat Crop. WASHINGTON, April 20. The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the in-auguration of crop reports.

In the South very few exceptions to the gene-

appeared.

In the Gulf coast region the winter pasturing of the wheat fields has been practiced, to the

of the wheat fields has been practiced, to the advantage of the crop.

In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of the temperature and the cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Nicosan Livington and Georges the force that a State Convention of the Reform party will be called some time this Summer. We don't know why it is that this announcement brought the following aneedote to our mind:

"Jack," said one old toper to another, as they promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, manu-tenths of the counties make favorable returns, many of them very flattering.

Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio

Valley report either average or superior condi-Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansa

have still fewer unpromising representations. There are reports from the Northwest which are more favorable than usual. The prospect in California is very promising, though there are complaints of injury from an unusual cause, wet weather, from several counties.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agricul-

ture reports a promise of forty millions of bushels in the State.

A LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH IN A PRAIRIE A LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH IN A PHAINIE FIRE.—A little boy, aged four years, by the name of Isaiah Roy, whose parents are living down in the Clyburu neighborhood, near the south line of Scott township, and some five or six miles southeast of the city, was burned to death on last Friday evening, under the following most distressing circumstances: The little boy, in company with his older Livother, was standing by a prairie fire, which had been set log most interesting circumstances: The little boy, in company with his older brother, was standing by a prairie fire, which had been set out by Mr. Bryant to back-fire around some fencing, when saidselly the wind veered around with a perfect whirl and drove the flames into his face, and setting almost his entire clothing, which was of cotton, on fire. At the same time the flame and smoke so strangled him that he reeled and fell directly into the blazing grass. The older boy, with great coolness and presence of mind, dragged him out of the fire as soon as he possibly could, and took him to a ravine only a few yards off, and endeavored to extinguish the fire in his clothing by rolling him is the water. The clothing was of cotton, and so thoroughly and completely ablaze by the time he got him there that he did not succeed in doing so until his entire appearl was consumed and his skin surned to one complete bilister. The poer little fellow suffered the most intense pain for some two or three hours before death relieved him of his agony.

as agony. No Mone Foolishness.—That picturesque savar, Spotted Tail, has notified the peace commissioners at Red Cloud that he is tired of their diplomatic gabble, and so far from consenting to the removal of the Red Cloud Agency, he intimates that the commissioners had better pack their own Saratogas and take the back trail. Mr. Spotted Tail further accused the commissioners in the council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the northern Indians, and, in the language of the interpreter, said he "wanted them to dry up." He says he has been moved around and pestered so much by these flies from the great father, that he wants his words written down this time, to show to all of them who come begging around hereafter, that he won't talk to them any more. It is now suggested that "these flies" return to their great father, and that Phil. Sheridan or Custar be sent to buzz the Lo family instead.

When Congress sends the President a salary grab bill doubling his own pay and imposing new burdens on the labor of the country, he promptly and graciously approves it. But when Congress sends him a measure to unlock the wheels of business and give work to the memployed poor, he vetoes it, and calls for heavier taxation to increase the burdens of labor and enhance the investments of the capitalists who run bim.

The Mississippi Flood.

A correspondent for the New York World, writing from on board the steamer Cheek, on her ownward trip, says: From Caire to the Gulf of Mexico, the Missis From Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi is now from forty to sixty unles wide, and the average depth of the water all over this area, 1000 by fifty nules is probably ten feet. Suppose it only five feet deep, and that Congress construct Senator Alcorn's levess one mile apart, they must needs be, if the average of water over the low lands be ten feet, not less than 500 feet high. If the Senator construct these levees two miles apart, they need be only 250 feet above the country's surface; but the Federal government is addicted to big jobs, and I am persuaded that this is chiefest of all absurdities ever sought to be palmed off on the stupid Congress. I need bardly say that levees are worse than valueless when say that levees are worse than valueless when the river is low, since they obstruct the outflow of rain from plantations, and make the country sickly, and when the river is at flood tide they only aggregate a thousand fold the very evils they are designed to remedy. The Government they are designed to remedy. The Government can only assure cheap commercial intercoars between the States by connecting rivers with one another by means of great canals, and locks and dams may regulate the rise and fall of the Mississippi, and levees not only be used by these who, like Egyptians cultivating the banks of the Nile in the days of Herodotus, would irrigate corn fields, and for this purpose perpetuated the smally of water by constructing arctificial lakes. supply of water by constructing artificial lakes. I may mention the fact, as a curious coincidence. that even here-eighteen miles west of Memphis -a race of people very like Egyptians, as I hap-pen to know from many remains of art and toil that I have gathered, dug "aguagas" and causls and reared mounds and nilcometers. Happily, however, for the country, the Mississippi cannot be "leverd," and no prison walls can restrict the ements of its mighty currents, It is quite impossible to tell, save where trees grow, whether the steamer is in the river chan-

nel or in the midst of some baptised plantation. They who never have seen the Mississippi when it overspreads the low lands can have little conception of the magnitude in extent and vastness of volume of the mighty stream. I was standing just now on the steamer's roof. Pale stars were dimly visible through the dense mists, and the pilot was without a landmark to shape his course. There are islands hardly submerged and yet in-visible, and only glittering ripples on the water's surface tell of dangerous shallows and sand-bars. Equinoctial storms endanger vessels navigating the great river as well as those affoat on the "great deep," While I write lightning flashes at brief intervals illumine the horrizon's verge; gleaming sheets of electric flame blaze among the tall white cottonwood frees that rise in the low leads show the houndless expanse of water; the lands above the boundless expanse of water; the river's surface glitters like broken leaves of burriver's surface guitters tike broken heaves of bur-nished silver; the bended heavens that were suddenly lifted up to admit, where earth and sky seemed to meet, flashes of electric light fail like a curtain on a seene as brilliant and impos-ing, as majestic in its splendors and measurcless in outlines. Here and there an island is only partially overflowed, and brilliant threads of light mark its dark surface and tell of the steady encroachment of the flood. The very waves up-heaved by the steamer's motion when it touches the invisible shore to deliver plantation supplies. dash over the doorways of negro calines and frighten countless little half drowned negroes inte pitying maternal arms. In villages, from one house to another, slight, frail bridges have en constructed, and now and then broad acres houses, farms, and bridges, undermined by the treacherons current, disappear beneath the hois-terous billows. At Commerce, a little village in Mississippi above the mouth of the Arkansas the river has carved out for itself a new channe and lessened its length some eighteen miles.— The noise made by the rushing water, constantly widening and depening its newly found channel and overturning the great forest trees as it rushand overturing the great torest trees as it rush-es mally 150 yards across the narrow isthmus, is comparable to that which gives the living gran-dent to Ningara, appealing alike to the ear and eye. There is unjectic thunder in the roaring of the pent-up flood-tide of the mighty river, and sullen, imposing grandeur in the steasy, resist-iess force of the tawny waters, recognizing no obnetion in their onward course to the sea

LIVER AND BLOOD DISEASES.

BY. R. V. PIERCE, M. D. althy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of moxions substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pennds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, longs, skin, etc., but these organs become over-taxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure but become variously diseased. sare, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of this Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the shr-face of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pim-ples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, earluncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach caronacies and scronious timors. The stomach, bowels and other organs caunot escape becoming affected sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are esamon, as bitter or bade taste in month, internal heat, palbitter or bade taste in month, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach,
pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness
of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above
symptoms are likely to be present in any case at
one time. The liver being the great depurating
or blood cleaning organ of the system—set this
great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and
the foul corruptions, which gender in the blood,
and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are
gradually expelled from the system. For this
purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce s Pleas
ant Purgative Pellets, are pre-camently the articles needed. They care every kind of humor,
from the worst scrofnia to the common pimple,
blotch or cruption. Great eating alleers kindly
heal under their mighty curative influence.
Virulent blood poisons that lark in the system
are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their
persovering and somewhat protracted use the are by them roosed of their cross, and by her-persavering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renova-ted and built up snew. Eularged glands, to-mors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Why will you Suffer? HOUSEOHLD To all persons suf-fering from Rheuma-tism. Neuralgia, Bil-iona Colic, Cramps In the limbs or atsmach, Pain in the back, how-ela or aide, we would say, THE HOUSEMOUN PARACEA and FAMILY LEMERTY Is, of all others, the presedy PANACEA

-AND-FAMILY

LINIMENT.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of ferers and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. In

localization is, of all others, the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has even the above complaints in thousands of cases. There

pediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in scaled cavelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for benerable conduct and perfectional skill.

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Mrs. Winstew's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stemach, relives wind coile, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Bost and Surest Remedy in the World, is all cases of DYSENYERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for soling will accompany seek bottle. None Genuine unless the facinthe of CURTIS & PERKINS is an the conside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

children Often Look Pale and Sick BEOWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPIES ill destroy Worms without injury to the child, being per ectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injur-

mally used in warm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors No 215 Fulton Street, New York.
No 215 Fulton Street, New York.
New York.
A BOX. july10y1.



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A FEW GOOD REASONS: 1 .- A New Invention, THOROCORLY TESTED, and see

2 .- Makes a perfect LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, or all kinds of goods.

3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rappe-bes

combination of qualities.

4.—DURABLE—Runs for Years without Repairs. 3 .- Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in

mperior manner.

6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can threaded without possing thread through holes.

7.—Design Simple, Ingentous, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uni-form length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread Controller, which allows early movement of needle-bor, and

Presents injury to thread.

8.—Construction most careful and Finished. It is man nfactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Rion, N. Y. Chicago Office, 285 State Street. aprilum.

Notice of Application to Sell Real Estate.

In Probate Court, Doniphan County, State of Kansas. In Probate Court, Doniphan County, State of Kansas,

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 11th day of May,
1874, the undersigned, Guardian of Harry Carman,
filed his petition in the Probate Court of Doniphan County,
State of Kansas, praying for an order for the sale of an undivided twentieth part of the north-west quarter of section
wenty-three, in township three south, of range twenty-one
cast, in said County, at private sale. Sais petition will
stand for hearing before said Court, on the 15th day of
May, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOKL P. BLAIR,
Guardian of Harry Carman,
May 14, 1874-1 w.

Pr's fee, \$2.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on the 27th day of April 1874. I was appeinted by the Product Court of Doniphan County, Kansax, Administratrix of the Estate of Doniphan County, Kansax, Administratrix of the Estate of Doniphan County of Hamilton, in the State of Ohis, deceased. All persons having cloims against said Estate, will present the same for allowance; these indebted to the Estate, will make hamediate payment to the un-

dersigned.
Troy, Kansas, May 11, 1874.
SARAH B. TITUS, Administratrix.
May 14, 1874-3w.
Pr's fee, \$2.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
DOMPHAS COUNT. SS.
In the District Court for Doublehan County, State of Kanso John Heckett, Pinterit.

St. Ja & P. C. T. B Ca. | Defendants St. Jo. & P. C. Z. R. Cz. J Defeadants.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1874, if the hour of two o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Troy, Doniphan County, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public startion, for each, the following described real estate, to wit: The seath-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section thirty, (30) in township three, (3) of range twenty, in Doniphan County, State of Kansas, Taken as the property of J-thn Hackett, and offered for sale to the highest biblier for each, to satisfe certain judgments for costs, now of record in the Pistric Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which John Hackett is plaintiff, and the St. Joseph and Danver City Railrond Cosepany is defendant.

empans surprise the best of the best of the second company is defendant.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of Mox, A. D. 1874,

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE,

Sheriff of Doubplan County.

Pr's fee, 49.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
DOMPHAN COUNT. STATE OF KANSAS. B. F. Hudson and Isabella R. Thompson, Administratrix,

Administratrix,
Joshun Saunders and
Mary J. Saunders,

Defendants.

NOTICE is berelve given, that I will on the 13th day of
June, A. D. 1874, at the issur of 2 o'clock, P. M., of
said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City
of Troy, in Doniphan County, State of Kansan, offer for
sole, at public anction, for each, the following described
real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of section seventeen, (17) in township four, (4) of range twenty-one, (21)
in Doniphan County, State of Kansan. Taken as the propin Bontphan County, State of Kanson. Taken as the quoperty of Joshua Sann'ers and Mary J. Sanniers, and utlered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to schildra certain judgment and cools, new of record in the District Court for Doniphon County, in the State of Kansas, in which B. F. Hudson and Isaliedla B. Thompson. Administrative, are plaintiffs, and Joshua Sanniers and Mary J. Sannders are defendant.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of May. A. D. 1874. THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE. Sheriff of De Pr a fee, \$10.50.

M. R. HUGHES & CO., DONIPHAN, KANSAS, Denlers in

and Fancy Dry CLOTHING. Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Also, Dealers in Grain, Country Produce, Hides, &c. L. M SEA, Business Manager.

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Yew Styles Received Weekly. Straw Goods bleached and pressed into any shape desired. Orders for Hais and Bonnets receive our caroful at

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Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership existing between A. Herring and Louis Dogringer was dissolved on the 9th of April, 1874. All accounts owing to the firm must be settled in thirty-slays, and all indebtedness against the firm will be settled on densand, by A. Herring, who will carry on the business in future.

Highland Station, Kansse, May 7, 1874-5w.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BODER BROS. Bankers,

Southwest comer of the Public Square, Troy, K. OAN MONEY BUY NOTES SELL EXCHANGE OAN MONEY, BULL SOLESS, STALE EACHANGE on principal eities, how and self County Wattznia, Goz zer, &c., and Receive Deposits.

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Kanasa. Special attention will be given to the real
ment of Chronic Diseases, Diseases of the Eye. &c. (file
at my residence.

CHAS. NEILSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Graduate of the University of Maryland, Class of 1961. Office. Shepherd's Drug Store. Residence, Highy House SPECIAL attention poid to Diseases of Women and Children, and Operative Surgery.

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PRICE & HEATLEY. Attorneys at Law, TROY. KANSAS.

TOM. M. PIERCE. Attorney at Law. ATCHISON, KANSAS

ALBERT PERRY. Attorney at Law TROY, KANSAS OFFICE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUAR Sang72.

D. M. JOHNSTON. Attorney at Law. TROY, KANSAS. OSPICE-West Side Public Square, in Jeffs Residing D N. B. WOOD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. TROY, KANSAS. Office, West of Court ! P. S. SOPER. Justice of the Peace and General Convergneer TROY, KANSAS.

COLLECTIONS made, and Taxes paid for non-n Office, West Side Public Square, ever Con-a-y J. F. HAMPSON. Justice of the Peace AND CONVEYANCER. TROY, DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS. COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Office at the

H. N. SEAVER, Notary Public, and Collecting Agest, HIGHLAND, KANSAS CONVEYANCING, and all kinds of Legal wri in the best style, on short notice. | june E

R. M. WILLIAMS. Notary Public, Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS. TAXES paid for non-residents, lands located, and along real estate made at reasonable rates. [mch. 8.7]. J. V. HOLLEBAUGH.

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